



SMALL TREES

Pictures and Short Descriptions

CITY OF DONALD SMALL TREE LIST

These are trees listing of small trees that are allowed to be planted on public property like parks and right-of-way. They may also be good ideas for the general public to plant.

Arbor Day Celebration
April 30, 2021

Paperbark Maple

Acer griseum, commonly called **paperbark maple**, is a small, deciduous, oval to oval-rounded tree with slender upright branching. It is particularly noted for its exfoliating copper orange to cinnamon reddish/brown bark and its showy orange to red fall color.

It typically matures to 20-30
(40)' tall.

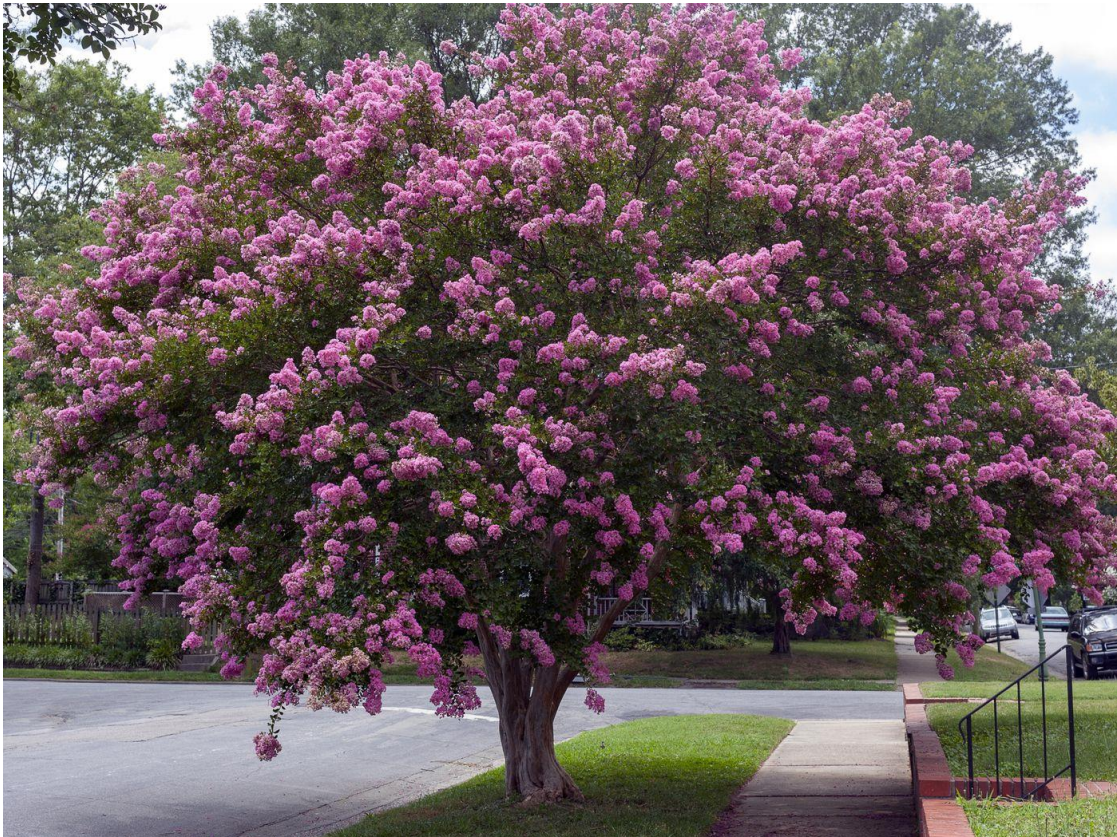


Crape Myrtle

The common crapemyrtle is a deciduous, small to medium sized shrub or small tree with a variable, moderately dense habit, often multi-stemmed form. The showy pink flowers have wrinkled petals like crepe paper. The foliage is dark green changing in fall to yellows, oranges, and reds. The thin gray bark is exfoliating, exposing a smooth, vari-colored under bark ranging from brown to gray. It needs plenty of moisture when young. After it is established, it will tolerate drought and grow well in limited soil spaces.



The common crapemyrtle grows to a height of 15–25' and a spread of 6–15' at maturity. This shrub grows at a fast rate, with height increases of more than 24" per year.



Prairifire Flowering Crabapple

Its showy, dark pink to red flowers are what draw most people to the prairifire flowering crabapple. And for good reason. The stunning, long-lasting spring blossoms are a sight to behold. But this variety also offer year-round beauty with its changing leaf color. Glossy maroon or purplish-red in spring, the leaves become dark green with purplish-red veins in the summer then a beautiful bronze color in autumn.

And to add to its visual appeal, the prairifire flowering crabapple is disease-resistant and able to adapt to many different site conditions.



The prairifire flowering crabapple grows to a height of around 20' and a spread of around 15' at maturity.

Full sun is the ideal condition for this tree, meaning it should get at least six hours of direct, unfiltered sunlight each day.

Japanese Snowball



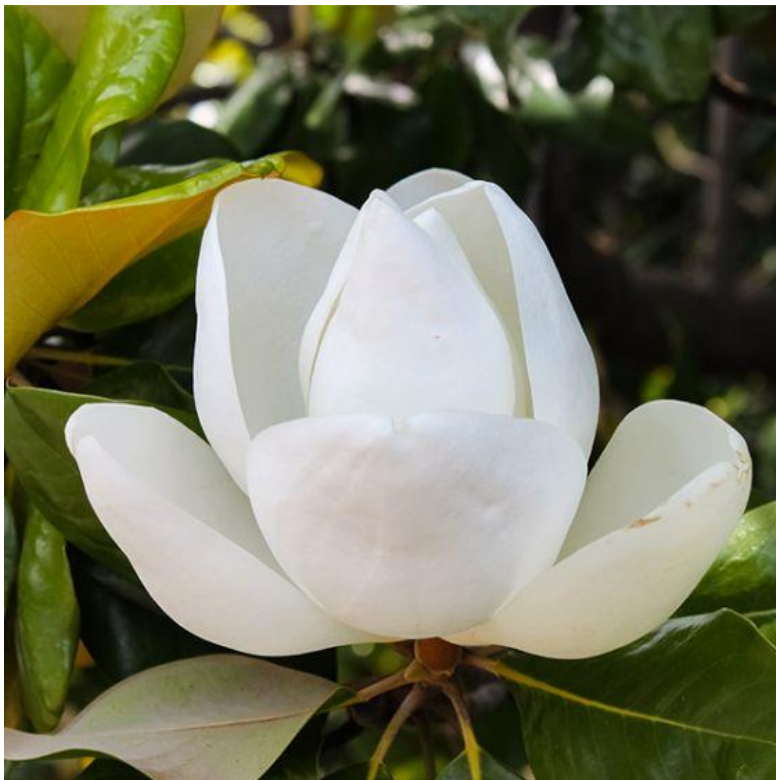
Topping out at 15 feet (4.57 m.), **Japanese snowball** trees might better be termed **shrubs**. **Japanese**

snowball shrubs grow in a range of 8 to 15 feet (2.4 to 4.5 m.) for mature height, and a little **larger** for mature spread. They have lovely white spring flowers, lush green summer leaves, reddish fall foliage and lovely branch structure, which shows up beautifully in winter. This viburnum attracts birds with its red-to-black late summer fruit.

Flowers: Japanese snowball bush blooms profusely in mid- to late spring, with white flowers held in flat-topped clusters, called cymes, reaching 4 inches wide. On many varieties the cymes contain showy, 5-petaled infertile flowers that surround small, visually insignificant fertile flowers. Small oval fruits mature in late summer, turning from red to black. Birds love the fruit of this viburnum.



Edith Bouge Magnolia



Edith Bogue' is a broad-spreading, vigorous clone of southern magnolia that is noted for its exceptional hardiness. It rates as one of the best southern magnolias for the Pacific Northwest. Large, very fragrant, ivory-white flowers adorn the tree from late spring through midsummer. The large, lustrous, leathery leaves look great year 'round and are long lasting as cut greens. This makes them, and the unusual seed "cones," favorites for holiday arrangements. The stately presence of southern magnolias makes them wonderful specimen plants. The slow growth and controlled size of 'Edith Bogue' make it a good choice for

courtyard and patio plantings, and its branches have strong resistance to breaking in wet winter snows.

Mature Height is 25ft, Mature Width is 25ft.
Full sun to light or open shade. Occasional to regular watering during dry weather. Birds are attracted to this tree.



Cascara (Native)

Characteristics: Grows as a tall shrub to small tree, 15-30'. Gray bark; oval, large ribbed leaves that are dark green when they emerge, turning yellow to orange-red in fall; small, greenish-yellow flowers followed by purplish-black fruit much loved by birds.

Culture: Takes sun or shade, preferring a mix of both. Prefers moist to wet, well-draining soil; but is also tolerant of summer-dry conditions.

Pests/Diseases: Aphids are sometimes a problem; does not thrive as vigorously in areas of high-pollution. In general, however, Cascara is fairly problem-free.



Described once as looking like “an alder crossed with a birch with a cherry thrown in” - the Cascara’s mottled gray bark is topped with deeply-ribbed, oval leaves usually dark green on their topside with lighter green underneath.



Depending on the amount of sun it’s grown in, the fall color can range from yellow to orange - red in the fall. The flowers are small, creamy greenish-

white, generally hiding amongst the foliage in small clusters. Butterflies like them, however, and will seek them out. The fruit that follows are small, purple-black beads that attract many species of birds.

Cascara grows in a wide variety of conditions – wet to dry, sun to shade – though it will perform best in a partly sunny, moist site with well-drained soil. That being said, it will happily take summer dry conditions, making it an appropriate site for seasonally wet areas like a rain garden.



Hazelnut Tree (Native)

Hazelnut trees (*Corylus avellana*) grow only 10 to 20 feet (3-6 m.) tall with a spread of 15 feet (4.5 m.), making them suitable for all but the tiniest home gardens. You can let them grow naturally as a shrub or prune them into the shape of a small tree. Either way, they are an attractive addition to the home landscape. Let's learn more about hazelnut growing.

Hazelnuts need 15 to 20 feet (4.5-6 m.) of space to spread. They adapt to almost any soil as long as it is well-drained, but perform best in a soil



with plenty of organic matter. Dig the planting hole twice as wide as the root ball and just deep enough that the soil line of the tree will be even with the surrounding soil. Set the tree in the hole and backfill with the soil you removed. Press down with your foot as you go to remove air pockets. Water the soil around the tree slowly and deeply after planting. You'll need to plant two different varieties for good pollination.